

## The National Republican

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Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN FOR THE SUMMER.

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RENTANCES.

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TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

It might be well for Gen. W. B. Hazen to stop publishing any more defenses until he has asked for a court-martial on the finding of the Protectors of inquiry. There is pitch on his boots.

The opposition of John C. S. Harrison to Mr. Blaine does not appear to be as much of an issue in the campaign as it was two or three weeks ago. The truly good reformer is having pretty rough sledding these days. He sees a convert in the gloaming.

MONGUE D. CONWAY's long residence in England has alienated him from the republicans' party. He had about made up his mind to return to his native land and take up his residence in Washington, but he has concluded to remain abroad another year. Mr. Conway has lost "the American idea," and desires the election of Cleveland. A great many of Cleveland's supporters reside in England.

RECENT rains have broken the prolonged drought in the Ohio valley and the prospect for corn, which was very poor during the greater part of the present month, has greatly improved. An average corn crop is expected. Tobacco has suffered severely, and in some localities the rain came too late to save it. A drought now prevails in Texas which is greatly retarding the growth of cotton, and may almost entirely destroy the crop. Should rain come within the next two weeks a fair crop may yet be made.

The republican perfusionists who are assuming to manage the Cleveland campaign are afraid to trust their candidate to write a letter of acceptance. He has been repeatedly admonished that there is no necessity for discussing political principles, and that a few lines formally accepting the nomination is all that is necessary. The New York Herald takes the trouble to furnish him with the word measurement of the letters written by Lincoln and Grant under the same circumstances for his guidance. The truth is that the perfusionists are in mortal terror lest Cleveland should make a fool of himself. He has had so little experience in dealing with national questions that there is no telling what absurdity might cross into his letter should he attempt to play the statesman. They do not care to see either his literary style or his political views put into contrast with the splendid performance of Mr. Blaine.

INHONORABLE fat brought two steamships together on the Spanish coast and a week went down. The Spanish steamer Gijon struck the British steamer Laxham amidstships cutting her nearly in two, and smashing her own way so that she only remained about a few minutes after the Laxham sank. A thick fog prevailed, and both vessels were going slowly and blowing their whistles. Of late collisions at sea have been unusually numerous, and in almost every instance the vessels came together when they were apparently doing their best to steer clear of each other. It would seem that the mistakes and bad judgment of ship captains are more fatal than the ordinary chances which sometimes bring vessels together on the high seas. The tragic element enters largely into this latest ocean disaster. When the boats were launched from the Gijon it was literally a fight for life, and only the strongest and those who had deadly weapons now survive.

American Tourist.

BISHOP DUDLEY, of Tennessee, is at New- port.

COMMANDER SCHLEY's brother is a com- pioner on the Baltimore Bar.

Gov. MCLANE of Maryland, is taking his vacation at Narragansett Pier.

The Abe List is afflicted with warts all over his face, which seem to be incurable.

HOW AARON A. SARGENT, of California, has gone to the States minister to Germany.

SECRETARY FREDERICKSEN left the city yesterday afternoon for a short vacation on his farm near Newark, N. J.

HON. ALLAN JOHNSON, third secretary of the British legation, is at Newport, where he has only the strongest and those who had deadly weapons now survive.

Prudent travelers are keeping away from the south of France, and all the Mediterranean cities will miss the tourists that visit them in the autumn. As yet the cholera has not made its appearance at Rome or Naples, but insasuch as the fifth which furnishes the medium by which the germs of the disease are propagated always exists in those cities they can scarcely expect to escape the dread visitation. The Italian poor are not distinguished for cleanliness, and the spread of the plague at Tolon is attributed in great part to the untidy habits of the Italian population.

But whether the Italian cities escape the cholera or not the effect of the panic at Marseilles and Tolon will destroy business all the same. Tourists will keep away from the shores of the Mediterranean. Hotel keepers and cab drivers will find it a bad year, and even the mandarins will feel that something has interfered with their revenues. Americans spend more money abroad than any other people, and their liberal disbursements constitute no inconsiderable part of the income of the thrifty shopkeepers of southern Europe. Foreign artists will lose their best customers.

The city of Paris will suffer greater loss than any other European capital. The constant communication with Marseilles will bring the cholera to Paris, and the imperation will go on as surely and almost as constantly as the exchange of merchandise, but the excellent sanitary regulations may prevent the disease from becoming epidemic. The victim who brings the germs of this disease with him will be isolated, and when they die their bodies will be disposed of so quickly that few persons will know that the pestilence is walking in secret in the chosen home of gayety and fashion. The American residents may not leave, but there will be a very perceptible diminution in the number of visitors.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and perhaps the cholera panic in France may be of some advantage to American merchants. Millions of dollars are expended in Paris every year by American tourists for jewelry, silk, lace, and fine fabrics of every kind. These things will now be bought at home, and the importer and retail dealer will get their legitimate profit. There will

also be less defrauding of the revenue. A great many rich families bring a year's supply of clothing through the custom houses in the shape of "necessary wearing apparel," upon which no duty is paid. There will be considerably less of this high-toned smuggling.

The steamship lines will lose their summer profits. The tide of travel was checked just when it was at its fullest flow, and for the next two or three months the outward-bound vessels will sail with empty staterooms. Of course, they will bring a good many people home, but the return business began too soon and will be exhausted long before the summer is over, unless the cholera epidemic becomes as alarming as to cause a general homeward flight of Americans who are residing abroad.

## As to Cheap Labor.

Alabama is represented in the United States senate by two gentlemen who believe in cheap labor. They got their political training in the days when nearly all the work in Alabama was done by male and female laborers, who received their victuals and clothes in return, and nothing more. Probably neither of these distinguished senators would like to see this system of cheap labor restored to Alabama, but both still cling to the ideas and theories which were the legitimate outgrowth of slavery. The southern planter wanted to clothe his slaves in the cheapest fabrics that he could buy, and he regarded it as a great hardship that a duty should be levied on imported goods for the benefit of a class of laborers in the north with whom he had no sympathy, and whose voting power he regarded as a menace to southern society and southern institutions. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pugh doubtless were free traders twenty-five years ago, because they supposed that England would buy more cotton and pay better prices if her manufactured products were admitted into the United States free of duty. They may think so, but a majority of the people of Alabama have come to a different conclusion.

The Alabama delegation to the late Chicago convention was not selected by the Alabama senators, and it was composed entirely of protectionists. Gen. Pope Walker was the Alabama member of the committee on resolutions and did what he could to prevent the convention from committing itself to free trade in its platform. Mr. Colyar, editor of the Nashville American, and a strong protectionist, was so impressed with the fight made by the Alabama delegation against free trade that he referred to the matter in a letter to his paper, and incidentally remarked that Senators Morgan and Pugh feared that protection to the iron industries of Alabama might "put up the price of labor."

Senator Pugh (who served with Mr. Colyar in the confederate congress) was indignant enough to write him a letter, complaining of the manner in which his position on the tariff question had been stated, and insisting that his anti-tariff speech in the senate last winter was in entire accord with the democratic platform. Mr. Colyar publishes Mr. Pugh's letter, and also a reply from himself, in which both Mr. Pugh and Mr. Morgan are dealt with according to their deserts. By order of the编辑 and Printer deposit.

Mr. H. CHAMBERLIN, Captain General.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS IS RECOMMENDED by physicians and druggists. Try it.

**NOT WITH THE MAN WHO KEEPS AN IRON BOTTLE.**—To the man who keeps an iron bottle, we call on him concerning our Mr. W. send us his name and address.

**MRS. A. A. TUCKER, 1234 B. ST. N. W.** says she keeps Brown's Iron Bitters in the house at the time as a reliable family medicine. She has had many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., cured by this medicine.

The protection was universally understood at the time as an open approval of the scheme of a disposal organization in Indiana, for the establishment of an independent northwestern confederacy. It was widely quoted in the south as evidence of the weakness of Mr. Lincoln's administration in the north, and as proof of the old and new support which the south gave to the movement to receive in the northwest, under the leadership of Mr. Hendricks.

In a speech delivered at Shelbyville, Indiana, in February, 1863, after denouncing the emancipation proclamation and the arming of the negroes, Mr. Hendricks said: "Although I make no appeals to men to volunteer, as I make none to you, yet when you have voluntarily enlisted, you cannot relieve yourselves by a breach of law, and you ought not to involve your friends in acts of violence which must bring trouble upon them." He has since pointed with pride to this utterance as proof that he did not favor desertions from the army nor approve the murdering of commanding officers, which was a common practice among the soldiers.

The confederacy was established in Indiana, by members of a treasonable democratic organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." In the same speech, delivered two years before the close of the war, Mr. Hendricks said: "I am not a traitor to my country, but I am a traitor to the cause of freedom, and I am a traitor to the Union, and the theory of the government is an impossible gulf between the aristocracy and the masses."

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